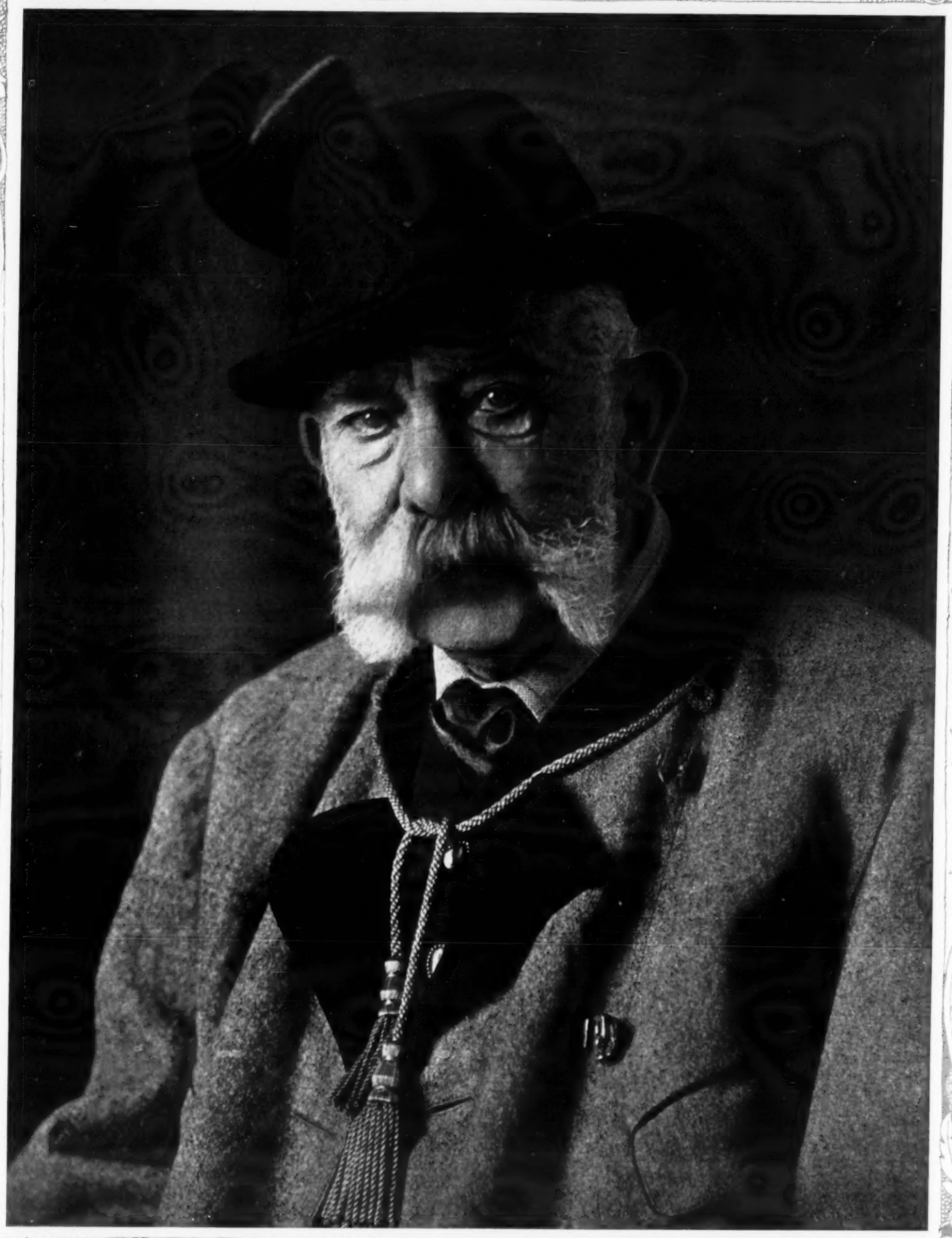
IN THE LAND RULED BY THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.



IN HUNTING KIT: FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF HUNGARY, KING OF BOHEMIA, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WEIS, VIENNA.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH: HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS INFLUENCE

IT has been said that the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are held together by a magic link, fashioned by the Emperor Francis Joseph, of that indefinable, yet most palpable, element, personal influence. That is true, and it may be added that many hold the belief that the forging of the link was so expert that it will long outlast the master craftsman who made it, and retain its strength when, in the nature of things human, he has given way to others of the House whose dignity and power he has done so much to cherish and maintain.

What is this personal influence, whence its potency? It is of the past, and of the present; history made and in the making. Some of it may owe its being to the exclusiveness of the Court, to the Divine Right: is it not known that the Emperor seldom cares to receive any save those whose arms can boast sixteen quarterings? Some of it may come of the respect willingly yielded to weight of years gallantly borne: is not the Emperor four-score and two? Some of it is recognition of abundant proof of his ability as diplomatist, soldier, head of a great House, lover of sport. But most of it is due to the fact that, above all else, he is a man. He is his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, etc.; Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany and Cracovia; Duke of Lorraine, of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and Bukovina; Great Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of High Silesia, of Lower Silesia, of Modena, Parma, Plaisance and Guastallaf Ausschwitz and Zator, of Teschen, Frioul, Ragusa and Zara; Princely Count of Habsburg and the Tyrol of Kyburg, Goritz, Prince of Trent and Brixen; Margrave of High and Low Lusatia and in Istria; Count of Hohenembs, Feldkirch, Sonnenberg, etc.; Lord of Trieste, of Cattaro and of the Wendian March, Great Voyevod of the Voyevodia of Servia, etc. But, with the pomp and circumstance necessary to his place, with his beliefs in birth and everything that good birth means, with the rigid etiquette that surrounds him, he is of his people, joyful when they are joyful, weeping when they weep, one who lives with Spartan simplicity, and works harder than many of the humblest of his subjects. His "day" would not come within the scheduled rights of the ordinary citizen of any country in these days of Shop Acts and Trade Unionism rampant. His hour of rising would satisfy even the chief of daylight-savers. There are very few mornings on which he is not out of bed by half-past three, and he is never later than four. He takes his breakfast at five, seated at his desk, and works steadily and systematically until nine; when he drinks a glass of milk. So, until noon, granting audiences, reading and signing State documents, questioning and suggesting, planning and re-planning, transacting business with a military precision and the keenest regard for the most minor of matters. With him are men of tested merits, for he is impatient of the hesitant. Most alert in mind, he must have about him those who are very quick to perceive and very swift to act. Beating about the bush is abhorrent to him: answers must be brief and to the point, orders must be obeyed, suggestions carried out without suspicion of delay. He himself sets an example of exceptional industry; it is for his officials to imitate him. None may interrupt his morning labours, except his daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valerie and her children: such visits he welcomes, for family life is a tradition with the Habsburgs, a tradition reflected, too, in the case of the heir to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. At twelve, after interviews with various dignitaries headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Household, the Emperor lunches—from a single dish served on a tray upon his desk. An hour's walk follows, as a rule, either in the Gallery of the Castle of Schönbrunn—which stands, appropriately enough, on the site of a late sixteenth century hunting-lodge—or in the grounds. Then work again till five; then a simple dinner, still at the desk; then work until eight; and so to bed. That, surely, is not the day of a man who spares himself! Rather is it one of a giant who likes to be served by giants, and, somehow, contrives to see that he is.

Of his other interests and activities it is not possible to write in great detail here—our space would

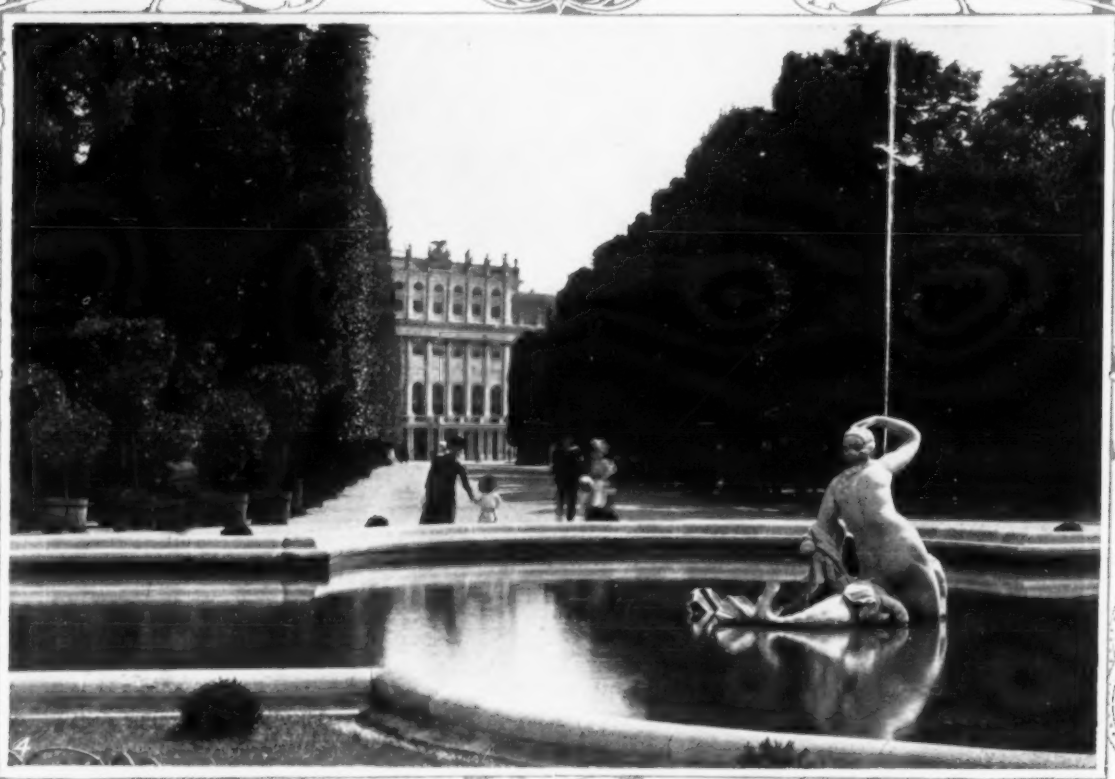
(Continued overleaf.)

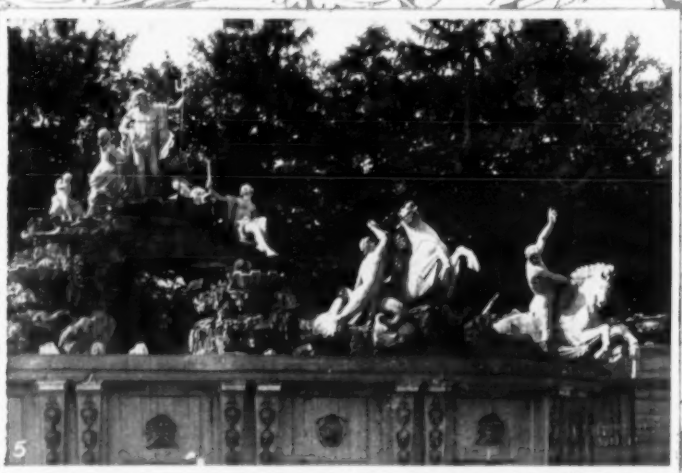
1. H. E. BARON VON SCHIESSL, DIRECTOR OF IMPERIAL CABINET.
2. H. E. COUNT LEOPOLD BERCHTOLD, AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.
3. H. E. COUNT EDWARD PAAR, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
4. COUNT ALBERT RITTER VON MARGUTTI, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
5. H. E. DR. JOSEPH KERZL, PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY.
6. CAPTAIN NICOLAUS HORTHY VON NAGY-BANYA, NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP.
7. COUNT HEINRICH HOYOS, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
8. COUNT ARTHUR VON MANZANO, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
9. H. E. FREIHERR ARTHUR VON BOLFRAS, AIDE-DE-CAMP.

HIGH IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR: GREAT PERSONAGES OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

THE IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE: THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY REIFFENSTEIN.





1. IN THE PARK OF THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN: TROPHIES ON THE STEPS OF THE GLORIETTE.
2. A COLONNADE WHICH ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION AT SCHÖNBRUNN: THE GLORIETTE.
3. A MOST ORNATE SUMMER-HOUSE: A CHARMING RETREAT AT SCHÖNBRUNN.
4. THE IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE: A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT.
5. BY J. W. BEYER: FIGURES OF THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN IN SCHÖNBRUNN PARK.
6. IN THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN: THE OLD LACQUER SALON.

Schönbrunn, the Imperial Palace which forms the usual summer residence of the Emperor, occupies the site of a late sixteenth-century hunting-lodge, named after a "beautiful fountain" which fell a victim to the Turkish siege of 1683. In 1696, J. B. Fischer von Erlach began a splendid new building, but this had not been completed when the Emperor Joseph I. died in 1705. Maria Theresa caused work on the place to start again, and the present castle owes its being and its shape to her, to her son, Joseph II., and to Pacassi, who was responsible for the designs for it. It is based somewhat on the Palace of Versailles. Napoleon made his headquarters at Schönbrunn in 1805 and 1809, and in 1832 his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, died there

admit nothing but a brief catalogue of them—but mention may be made, perhaps, of a few points, notably of his abiding interest in military affairs. "In Army matters," he said once, in rebuke, "I tolerate no levity." Nothing could better define his attitude. He himself is essentially a soldier. When he succeeded his uncle Ferdinand, on December 2, 1848, after that ruler's abdication, it was with revolution in the land. War was the immediate sequel, and it was years before tranquillity was won. The Emperor himself took part in the campaign in Hungary; and it was his lot, too, to see stern fighting in other quarters. Yet he is essentially a man of peace. Were he not so, had he not been so, the map of Europe might not be as it now is. The friendly relations which exist between his country and the other Powers are due in no paltry measure to that very personal influence which, as has been said before, holds together the peoples under his rule. Towards this country his Majesty has ever evinced cordiality. He showed it comparatively recently when he met King Edward VII. at Marienbad; and it is an open secret that when King George and Queen Mary pay a State visit to Vienna they will receive a welcome which will be far more than the mere formality extended from Sovereign to Sovereign.

As sportsman the Emperor figures as a true Habsburg, a mighty hunter before the Lord. He is as thorough in the field and forest as he is in his work, and there can be no doubt that his energies in this direction have done much to steel his nerves and toughen his frame; in a word, to keep him "fit." But for that "fitness" which forces the years to rest so lightly upon him, his recent indisposition might have been serious. As it was, the cold he developed was stayed before it had become dangerous. Wisely following doctor's orders, although he detests nothing more than being idle his Majesty gave himself a complete rest for a few weeks, granting no audiences and curtailing his tremendous programme of daily work. The result was so good that his physician did not even deem it necessary to advise him to go South for a spell. When he made his public reappearance in the State Room of the Castle of Schönbrunn, indeed, all could note the change in his health: the customary strength was there, the familiar uprightness of bearing. His Majesty was himself again: the middle-aged man born in 1830—seven years before Queen Victoria came to the throne! So much for the man: what of the land and the peoples he rules? All are aware of its proud position, its beauty, its fertility, its mineral resources, its steady progression in commerce, the arts, and in everything which goes to the making of a world-Power. Do they realise that it has practically no rival in Europe for the intricacies of its maze of races, beliefs, and languages; that the Austrian Empire has an area of some 115,903 square miles, with a population nearing thirty millions; that Hungary has an area of 125,430 square miles, with over twenty millions? If they do not, they should acquaint themselves better with regard to these things. Recognising the personality of a great ruler, they should recognise also the chief factors which go to the making of his dual monarchy.

GUSTAV SCHNEIDER.

THE BURGOMASTER OF VIENNA AND HIS WIFE: DR. JOSEF NEUMAYER AND MRS. NEUMAYER.

LEAVING THE IMPERIAL HOFBURG, VIENNA: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, WITH HIS NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP, CAPTAIN NICOLAUS HORTHY VON NAGY-BANYA.

A GREAT SPORTSMAN AMONGST SPORTSMEN: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA WITH MEMBERS OF ONE OF HIS HUNTING-PARTIES.

Included in the group are the Archduke Charles Salvator, Count Edward Paar, Count Falkenhain, Dr. Joseph Kerzl (Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor), and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. The photograph was taken on the imperial hunting ground near Goiserner Weissenbach.

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A CENTRE OF ARISTOCRATIC SOCIAL LIFE IN VIENNA: AT THE BRISTOL

Composite Photograph by G. S.; Photographs by Reiffenstein.

A SCENE TYPICAL OF HOSTS OF OTHERS IT WITNESSES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR: EVENING IN THE HOTEL BRISTOL, VIENNA.

Amongst those seen in the composite photograph are numerous people famous in Viennese society and in the society of other great cities; for the hotel is a centre of fashionable life, a meeting-place of celebrities. Britons and Americans specially favour it. It is situated in the central, most convenient part of the city, two minutes from the opera and the museums—at Kärntnerring 5-7.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, June 1, 1912.—v

AT A WORLD-FAMOUS HOTEL: LUXURY AT THE BRISTOL, VIENNA.

IN A PRIVATE SUITE: A MOST COMFORTABLE SALON.

WITH EVERY COMFORT MONEY & SKILL CAN COMMAND: A BEDROOM

PART OF A PRIVATE SUITE: A BATHROOM.

MOST ELABORATELY FURNISHED & FITTED: A BEDROOM.

The Bristol is most luxuriously fitted, and, amongst other things, boasts numerous private suites of apartments, including drawing-room, bed-room, and bath-room; a fine French restaurant; an American bar; central heating; lifts; and concerts during five-o'clock tea and dinner. As we note on another page dealing with the subject, the hotel is a centre of aristocratic social life in Vienna, the scene of many smart luncheon and dinner parties and other functions. Britons and Americans are drawn to it in large numbers.

AT A WORLD-FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE: THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD.

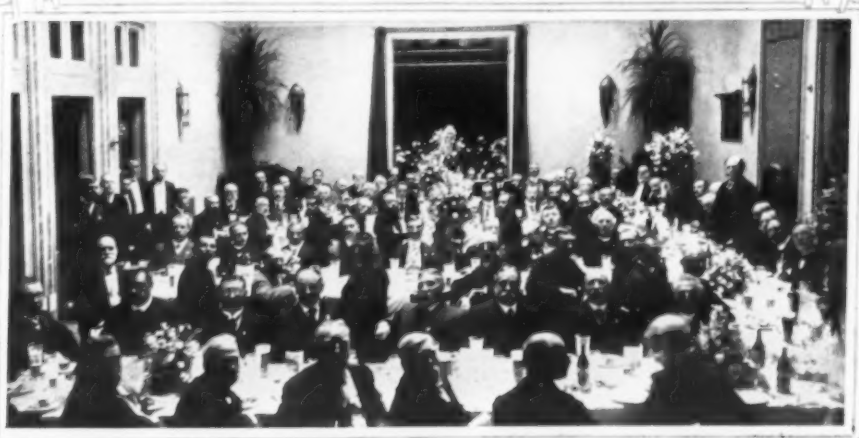
BELONGING TO THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL. KARLSBAD: VILLA CARLTON.

A CENTRE OF FASHIONABLE LIFE: THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

BELONGING TO THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL. KARLSBAD: VILLA CLEOPATRA.

The Savoy Westend Hotel and the villas, Cleopatra, Carlton, and Hohenburg, which are attached to it, are beautifully situated in the most fashionable quarter of Karlsbad, are surrounded by parks and gardens, and are near the springs and bathing establishments. Every modern comfort is in evidence; there is a splendid restaurant; and a Viennese orchestra plays.

CIVIC LONDON & THE HOSPITALITY OF PRAGUE.



SIR T. VEZEY STRONG AT THE BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR AT THE FAMOUS PALACE HOTEL, PRAGUE, DURING HIS YEAR OF OFFICE.

AT THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD: THE RESTAURANT.

THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES OF LOWER AUSTRIA: THE SAMPLES-DEPÔT

GISELASTRASSE 2, VIENNA I.

Photo. Grillich.

THE FOUNDER OF THE SAMPLES-DEPÔT: HERR LANDESAUSSCHUSS HERMANN BIELOHLAWEK.

FOR a considerable number of years past the Administration of the Archduchy of Austria below the Enns, realising that the commercial prosperity of a country or province is of great advantage to all its inhabitants, and that much can be done by a wise and far-sighted Government to support and encourage the efforts of manufacturers and traders, has adopted all the means in its power to open up markets and increase

the sale of the industrial products of Lower Austria beyond the confines of that region.

Lower Austria and Austria below the Enns are two names for the same district. The Enns is a tributary of the Danube, into which it flows a few miles below Linz, and from ancient times has formed the boundary between Upper Austria (Ober der Enns) and Lower Austria (Unter der Enns). The area of Lower Austria is nearly eight thousand square miles, and it has a population of over three millions.

The first important step taken by the Administration of the Archduchy towards the development of local exports was in connection with the International Scientific and Industrial Exhibition held, under the title of "The Children's World," in St. Petersburg, in 1903 and 1904. As a result of arrangements made by the Administration of Austria

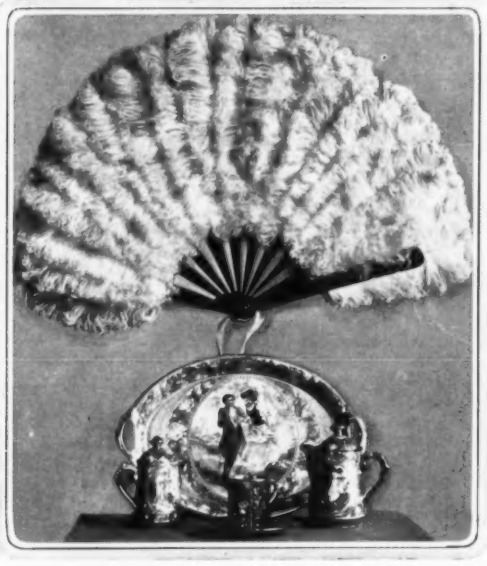
below the Enns, many products of Lower Austrian manufacture suitable for export were placed on view at that exhibition, with very satisfactory results.

The work of organisation in connection with such exhibitions is in the capable hands of Landesausschuss (Provincial Councillor) Hermann Bielohlawek, who holds the position of Reporter on the Promotion of Industry in the Lower Austrian Committee of the Estates of the Realm. The success gained by the Lower Austrian exhibits at St. Petersburg encouraged him to make provision for the participation of Lower Austrian

manufactures in the Austrian Exhibition which was held in London three years later, in 1906. For this purpose it was decided to hire and fit up a special hall at Earl's Court, where the exhibition took place. The building selected was Prince's Hall, and all the expenses of hiring and equipment were defrayed by the Committee above mentioned. The results achieved at this exhibition were also exceedingly favourable, and prompted the authorities to take wider measures to further the objects which they have in view.

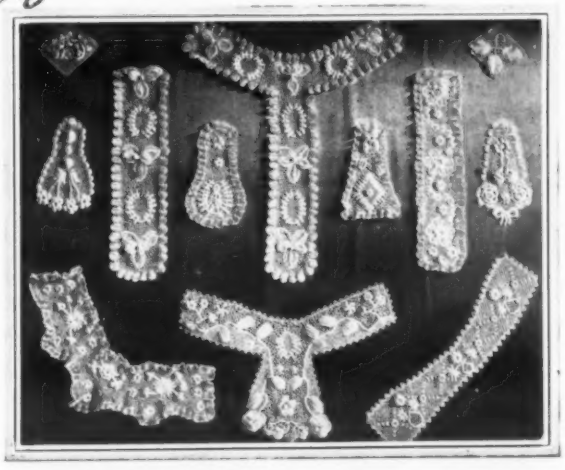
It was found that, in order to establish permanent relations between producers in Lower Austria and consumers in other countries, it was quite essential that an institute should be established which could serve as an intermediary between them. Accordingly, Landesausschuss Bielohlawek took steps to put this idea into practical form, and proceeded to create an institute of that kind in Vienna. Such was the origin of the Samples Depôt for the Promotion of Lower Austrian Provincial Industry, which is situated at Giselastrasse No. 2, Vienna I.

The Samples Depôt is particularly useful to representatives of English firms coming to Vienna, since it affords them every facility for acquiring such information as they may need, and enables them to conclude their business conveniently and easily. The Depôt, it should be understood, represents an official authority which does not aim at securing profits, but directs its efforts to fostering the sale of products of Lower Austrian art and industry, especially in the case of the smaller articles of manufacture, such as those of which illustrations appear on this page. In particular, the management of the Depôt sets itself the task of bringing producers into touch with exporters and commission agents. It also seeks to be of assistance to buyers in the satisfactory settlement of their purchases, while it answers inquiries as to sources of supply and gives all other information in its power to



facilitate the business of applicants. Such assistance given by the Samples Depôt, it may be repeated, is entirely gratuitous, being free of all charges or commissions.

It can be easily understood how advantageous is an official establishment of this character, not only to local traders and manufacturers, but to the representatives of firms from other countries who are doing business in Austria. Further information may be obtained, by those who are interested in Austrian, and particularly Viennese, articles of manufacture, on application to the Musterlager der n.ö. Landes Gewerbeförderung, Giselastrasse No. 2, Vienna I. Any information will be afforded most readily and without charge. It may be added that the authorities for the promotion of Lower Austrian industries, represented in Vienna at Giselastrasse 2, have agents both



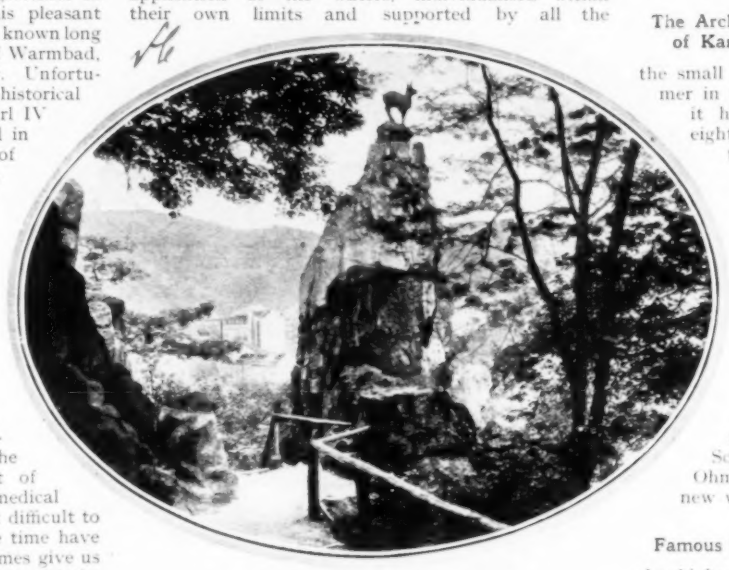
in London and Berlin. The London agent is Mr. C. A. Brix, 3, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C. The Berlin agent is Herr Robert Austerlitz, Lutherstrasse 4, Berlin W.

WHERE TO BATHE & TO DRINK THE WATERS: KARLSBAD.

BY H. M. GANN.

Historical. The history of Karlsbad is bound up with the legend of the discovery of the Sprudel by Kaiser Karl IV. of Austria, whilst on a hunting expedition. The story runs that one of the hounds, following a stag down the steep slope where the celebrated "Hirschensprung" now stands, fell into the Tepl just where the hot waters of the Sprudel intermingle with those of the river. His howls attracted the hunters, who were lost in amazement at this wonder of Nature. Regrettable as it may be, one is obliged to demolish this pleasant fiction; but the truth is that Karlsbad was known long before this period, and, under the name of Warmbad, is already spoken of in the twelfth century. Unfortunately this isolated mention is the only historical reference we possess up to the time of Karl IV. The history of these hot springs is buried in obscurity, and we can find no realisation of their importance by the local inhabitants. Writers of previous centuries tried to refer the story in Tacitus of the *civitas Juhonum*, destroyed by volcanic eruption and earthquake, to the neighbourhood of Karlsbad. But it has been proved that the Romans did not advance as far as this; and never have any Roman remains, not even a Roman votive coin of the later period, been discovered in the region of the Sprudel.

The "Cure." Neither is there, unfortunately, any exact information concerning the use of the cure in Karlsbad itself between the visit of Karl IV. and the appearance of the first medical work on the place in 1522. But it is not difficult to picture the life. Enough chronicles of the time have been preserved. Wood-cuts in early volumes give us a representation of the manner of bathing and the arrangement of the baths. We notice in these many objects which one may describe as complements of the bath, and which to-day are missing. Such are the scrapers, dishes, musical instruments, and flowers. The scraper was an instrument handed down from the Romans, and was used for scraping the skin and for rubbing the head to prevent congestion. As the duration of the bathing was in those days very long, it was natural that it was sought to counteract its weakening influence by taking food and drink. This practice became exaggerated, and complaints of gluttony and debauchery in the baths are often repeated. It seems also that the suggestion "to bathe right merrily" in the month of May, recommended by one medical work of the period, was right merrily carried out; for, in view of the doctors' warning to avoid sleeping in the bath, the means of passing the time in as lively a manner as possible was a necessity. The baths were, therefore, fitted up to please the senses, and eye, ear, and palate each received its share. The influence of the naturalist school, the discoveries and deductions in the several branches of medical science, the progress in the diagnosis of disease, in conjunction with the experience in hydro-therapeutics, bring us up to the well-known sphere of the balneology of to-day. The number and equipment of the bathing establishments at Karlsbad and elsewhere bear testimony to the importance and efficacy of this method of treatment. The simultaneous external and internal application of the waters, individualised within their own limits and supported by all the therapeutic aids of the present day, is the basis of the modern "cure" treatment.



A KARLSBAD SIGHT: THE CHAMOIS ON THE HIRSCHENSPRUNG.

From the Hirschensprung a splendid view can be obtained of the town and of the valley of the Eger. A bust of Peter the Great, which stands close by, records the fact that he visited the spot in 1711 and 1712.

The Karlsbad Season. The official season at Karlsbad lasts only from April 15 till October 1, but the springs are open to the public throughout the year, and one of the five large bathing-establishments is also open during the winter. Sprudel-water baths, carbonic-acid gas baths, mud baths, and Turkish baths are to be had at every season of the year. Moreover, a large number of the doctors practise also during the winter, so that it is in every way possible to go through the cure at any time.

It is true that the town of Karlsbad loses in winter its character of a great spa and takes upon itself the appearance of a small, cheerful town, but nevertheless the winter visitor runs no risk of suffering from ennui. The concerts of the famous Kur-orchestra and an excellent theatre, in addition to every form of winter sport—skating, tobogganing, ski-ing, etc., offer attractions which serve to enliven the stay of visitors in the winter time.

The Architecture of Karlsbad. Of course, the architectural development of Karlsbad has kept pace with the scientific. From the small cure-resort described by Dr. Fabian Summer in 1571, as consisting of barely 100 houses, it had become at the new epoch of the eighteenth century the Karlsbad of Goethe's time. The nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries have made of Karlsbad what it is to-day, with its magnificent ornamental grounds, spring, colonnades, bath-houses, great hotels, and other public buildings. A comparison of the old illustrations of the town with present-day pictures shows us best what the development has been. Special attention must be called to the magnificent Kaiserbad with its fine interior, marble staircase, statuary, etc., and to the Mühlbrunn Colonnade, a classic piece of architecture. This year a new colonnade has been built over the Schlossbrunn to the designs of Professor Ohmann, who was also the architect for the new wing to the Hofburg in Vienna.

Famous Visitors. As Karlsbad was founded by an Emperor it is only fitting that it should have been visited by many Emperors, Kings, and lesser notabilities in countless numbers. Karl IV. paid Karlsbad three visits in all, but they were not especially remarkable. More so must have been the visits of Wallenstein and Peter the Great. The former arrived in Karlsbad with no less than fifty coaches-and-six, forty coaches-and-four, ten family omnibuses, fifty grooms leading 100 spare horses, 300 pack-horses, and 300 hacks. Needless to say, he occupied the whole town, which, in a municipal sense, was quite neglected during his visit, the officials, from the mayor downwards, being solely occupied with their exigent guest. In 1711, Peter the Great paid a visit to Karlsbad, but under circumstances of political constraint which rendered it dull. The next year, however, he returned in royal state and with fitting retinue. The constraint of the previous year had been removed, and the Austrian Emperor deputed Count Wratislav to receive him with a battalion of the Imperial Guards. Count Nostitz, representing Bohemia, was also a member of the deputation. Another great day for Karlsbad was that on which the

(Continued overleaf.

BUILT SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO: THE SPLENDID KAISERBAD.

A CENTRE OF PICTURESQUE COMMERCE IN KARLSBAD: THE MARKET.

The world-famous Karlsbad springs, which provide health-giving waters for bathing as well as for drinking, contain Glauber's salts, and differ one from the other in the amount of free carbonic-acid gas which is in them and their warmth. The season is from April 15 to October 1, but the springs are open throughout the year, together with one of the large bathing-establishments.

THE FINDING AND TAKING OF WATERS: KARLSBAD SPRINGS.

1. THE CURE AT KARLSBAD IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY: AT THE NEUBRUNNEN IN 1812.

2. THE LEGENDARY DISCOVERY OF THE KARLSBAD SPRINGS, IN 1347: THE EMPEROR KARL IV. ATTRACTED, BY THE HOWLS OF A HOUND, TO THE POINT AT WHICH THE WARM WATERS OF THE SPRUDEL MINGLE WITH THE TEPL.

"The history of Karlsbad is bound up with the legend of the discovery of the Sprudel by Kaiser Karl IV. of Austria, whilst on a hunting expedition. The story runs that one of the hounds, following a stag down a steep slope where the celebrated 'Hirschensprung' now stands, fell into the Tepl just where the hot waters of the Sprudel intermingle with those of the river. His howls attracted the hunters, who were lost in amazement at this wonder of Nature. Regrettable as it may be, one is obliged to demolish this pleasant fiction; but the truth is that Karlsbad was known long before this period, and, under the name of Warmbad, is already spoken of in the twelfth century. Unfortunately, this isolated mention is the only historical reference we possess up to the time of Karl IV. The history of these hot springs is buried in obscurity, and we can find no realisation of their importance by the local inhabitants."

WHERE TO BATHE & TO DRINK THE WATERS: KARLSBAD.

~ CONTINUED ~

Continued.] Empress Elizabeth Christine came, in May 1721. She was accompanied by her little four-year-old daughter, afterwards the celebrated Maria Theresa. In 1732 she paid another visit, and this was perhaps Karlsbad's most brilliant season. Ten days after her arrival, the Emperor Charles VI. also came with his whole Court; and among the other illustrious visitors were the Empress's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and Prince Eugene of Savoy, the famous conqueror of the Turks. It was at these springs, too, that the Emperor met Frederick William I., King of Prussia.

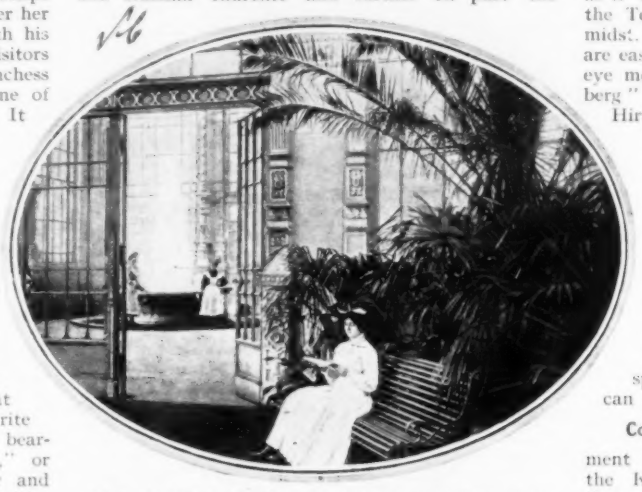
The late King Edward, on his visits to Marienbad, seldom let a week go by without paying two or three visits to Karlsbad. He would usually lunch at the Savoy Hotel and stroll down the Alte Wiese in the afternoon, where he was, of course, a highly valued patron of several of the shops. He preferred to drink a cup of tea at the Posthof on account of its association with the late Prince Consort.

Another of Karlsbad's famous visitors was Goethe. The celebrated poet spent a great deal of time here, it being in fact his favourite resort, and many are the houses in Karlsbad bearing the inscription: "Hier wohnte Goethe," or "Durch diese Türe trat Goethe." Schiller and Körner were also among the literary celebrities who stayed at Karlsbad, and the number of illustrious visitors would not be complete without the name of Bismarck.

Life at Karlsbad. The centre of the Kur-life at Karlsbad has always been the Alte Wiese. Here, thanks to a wise conservatism, the character of the "cure" town has been preserved. Even here, however, the restless spirit of change has brought alterations; but the same chestnut-trees sung by Goethe and Körner still lend their grateful shade to the public on their way from the springs to the forest cafés in the morning, or greet them in the evening when thousands crowd there to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the air of the Tepl valley shortly before retiring to bed. Here, too, during the famous nightly corso, the visitor sitting at some café table can see people of all the nations of the world go by, and in the space of five minutes can hear twenty different tongues.

Perhaps, however, the greatest charm of a visit to Karlsbad, and one which is also of the greatest assistance in effecting a successful cure, lies in the magnificent natural beauties of the surroundings and the more distant neighbourhood. The walk along the Tepl, past the monuments of Goethe, Schiller, Körner, and Kaiser Franz Josef, to early morning breakfast at the forest cafés, Posthof, Freundschaftssaal and Kaiserpark, leads through scenery at once lovely and enlivening, and scarcely to be surpassed by any woodland walk. Those who wish to escape the crowd, which is unavoidable in the season, can follow the way via Parkstrasse, past the Jewish and Russian churches and further on past the splendid villas and hotels of the Westend quarter to other promenades. No one should miss the visit to the "Hirschensprung," surmounting the town in close proximity, nor to the equally easily reached Franz Josef's Height, whence one enjoys a magnificent view of Karlsbad. The houses seem as if clinging to the slopes of the mountains, and the Tepl like a sunbeam running through their midst. The fine colonnades of the various springs are easily distinguished. Searching the distance the eye meets the Stephanie Warte, the "Drei Kreuzberg" and the "Bismarck Height." From the Hirschensprung a number of changeful forest paths diverge, by which in an hour or little more one may reach the next points: "Jägerhaus," "Russelsitz," "Bild," "Aberg," and "Saint Leonhardt."

Henceforward these places, situated in the midst of the splendid forest, will be reached much more easily, as a funicular railway has been built from the Alte Wiese to the Freundschaftshöhe. A great number of varied walks communicate with the above-mentioned localities. Besides these there are numerous other charming spots whither excursions both long and short can be made.



THE OLDEST OF THE KARLSBAD SPRINGS: THE SPRUDEL, WHICH YIELDS 440 GALLONS A MINUTE.

The Sprudel is on the right bank of the Tepl, and the number of people at it is such, on occasion, that it may be necessary to wait for a quarter of an hour or so to be served with a glass of the water. Could better proof of popularity and value be advanced? The Sprudel, as we note elsewhere, was discovered, according to legend only, by the Emperor Karl IV. of Austria.

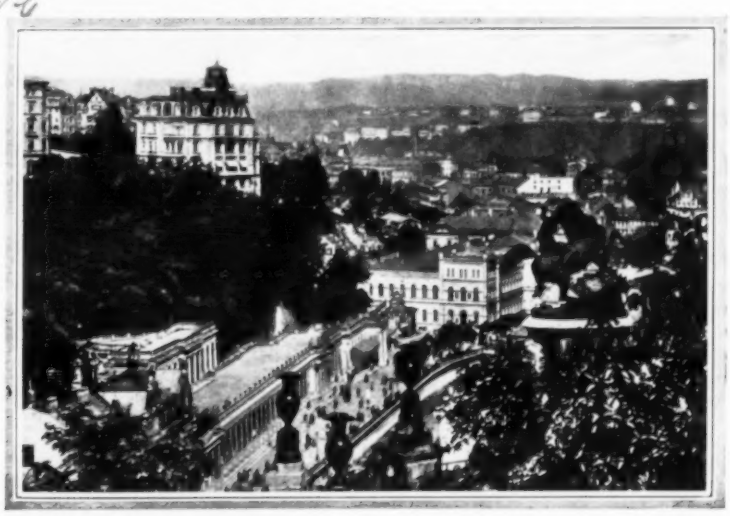
Concerts and Theatres. Then, too, there is plenty of amusement of a different kind. The concerts of the Kur orchestra, beginning at six o'clock in the morning at the springs, and in the afternoons and evenings at different establishments, chiefly in the Stadtpark, always find an appreciative audience.

Deservedly world-renowned are the "Posthof" concerts, which the late Prince Consort listened to with so much pleasure. Music enlivens the visitors also in most of the cafés and restaurants. The town theatre and two variety theatres help to pass the evening; concerts by famous foreign artists, dances, tombolas, forest and field fêtes, also afford pleasant means of recreation. In short, Karlsbad offers every facility for amusement, both in and out of doors. It caters for those who love rural quiet and beauty, as well as for those who prefer the livelier gaieties of town.

Sport. Special attention is given in Karlsbad to every kind of sport. This is undertaken by the International Sport Club in conjunction with the Town. Numerous tennis courts, charmingly situated in the Tepl valley, next to the Kaiserpark, are at the disposal of the visitor, and are also patronised by the best international players at the time of the tournaments. Not far away are the golf links (nine holes), which are greatly appreciated by the Anglo-American section of the public. Fencing, gymnastic, and riding schools are also to be found here by lovers of those sports. In July several days' good racing can be had. Patrons of fishing and shooting also find ample opportunity for indulgence in these pastimes.

A SPRING COOLER THAN THE SPRUDEL AND VERY POPULAR: AT THE MÜHLBRUNNEN.

The Mühlbrunnen is almost, if not quite, as popular as the Sprudel, and its water is cooler. It is on the left bank of the Tepl.



IN KARLSBAD, THE GREAT CURE-PLACE: A VIEW OF STEPHAN'S PROMENADE.

The Mühlbrunn Colonnade is one of the sights of the town—a splendid piece of architecture in the Classic style.

AT THE MOST FAMOUS OF KARLSBAD'S SPRINGS: IN THE SPRUDEL COLONNADE.

In the Sprudel Colonnade, which boasts a statue of Hygieia, by Fernkorm, is the Sprudel, gushing up from forty to sixty times a minute in jets varying from six to ten feet in height. Karlsbad has been a cure-centre for centuries.

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST.

IT seems a far cry from Western America and Western Canada to Central Europe, but in these days of fast steamers and express trains the Westerner knows more of Central Europe than the Yorkshire man knew of Sussex fifty years ago. In cities such as Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and Chicago it is the ambition of everyone who can afford to travel to "see Europe," so much so that one Western American railway has as its slogan the words "See Europe if you can, but see America first." Commencing with the month of May, the great army of Americans and Canadians pours eastwards across from the West and Middle West to the Atlantic, and so to the cities and sights of the Old World.

Austria, with its recently constructed Alpine railways, is anxious to secure tourists from this irrepressible West, and the result is that an arrangement has been made under which the Canadian Pacific Railway undertakes to construct and operate a considerable number of observation-cars of Canadian Pacific type at its own cost on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways. It is now the interest of the Canadian Pacific to bring its East-bound tourists to Austria, and where the Canadian Pacific Railway has an interest it usually makes things hum. These observation-cars are being built in Austria from Canadian Pacific plans. They will differ slightly from the type used in Canada, and each car will have observation-platforms at both ends. The ends will also be more under cover than in the typical Canadian car, owing to the numerous tunnels in Austria as compared with the railway through the Canadian Rockies. The cars will be 22½ metres (over 73 feet) long, the longest four-axle cars in Europe. They will seat thirty-two passengers; will have a typist, an up-to-date library, a free medicine-chest for emergency cases, and all the usual equipment of an up-to-date Transcontinental train.

There will be three observation-car services to begin with. The first of these will run from the frontier town of Buchs on the line from Zurich to Innsbruck over the Arlberg route via Landeck. The second will be between Innsbruck and Vienna via Zell-am-See and Salzburg. The third will be from Salzburg to Trieste over the Tauern and Karawanken Railways by way of Badgastein, Villach, Veldes, Ober-Vellach, and the Valley of the Isonzo. The construction of this route presented enormous engineering difficulties, and was not completed till nine years had passed. Three ranges of the Alps had to be pierced—the Tauern, the Karawanken, and the Julian Alps. The Tauern Tunnel is 8520 metres (over five miles) long, the Karawanken 7976 metres (nearly five miles), and the Wocheiner Tunnel—through the Julian Alps—is 6339 metres (nearly four miles).

EUROPE SEEN FROM A CANADIAN PACIFIC CAR: IN ONE OF THE NEW OBSERVATION-CARS TO BE RUN ON THE AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

With most commendable enterprise the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has undertaken to run a number of observation-cars of Canadian Pacific type on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways.

KARLSBAD'S NEW GREAT HOTEL: THE "HELENENHOF."

NOTHING has been more encouraging of late years to those who have at heart the peace of Europe than the constantly growing movement in the direction of international co-operation in commercial enterprises, and the exchange of visits between groups of representative men of different nations. Such co-operation and intercourse naturally promote goodwill and mutual understanding among those immediately concerned, and radiate from them through the rest of the community. It is by such means that racial mistrust and racial hatred are modified and, maybe, eventually removed. The commercial *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Austria, for example, has been a marked feature of recent European progress. It is a subject that has been frequently illustrated in these pages, and our readers will remember, in particular, that an issue of our paper specially dealing with Vienna was published on Dec. 9 last. One of the most notable steps in the development of this Anglo-Austrian *entente* was the visit which Sir T. Vezey Strong, as Lord Mayor of London, with several other well-known known City men, paid last year to Vienna, where they heard from the Emperor's own lips his expression of personal satisfaction at the friendship between the two nations of which their presence in his capital was an indication.

Photo. Pietzner.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONCEPTION OF THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL AT KARLSBAD: MR. ALFRED SCHWALB.

The inspiring words which his Majesty addressed on that occasion to the Lord Mayor and his companions, emphasising the peaceful co-operative work of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, have now found a practical and imposing realisation at one well-known city in the Emperor's dominions. This takes the form of a great hotel, at Karlsbad, in the establishment of which Austrian initiative has been combined with the most confident spirit of enterprise on the part of a member of the British nobility. It is in itself a solid and visible proof of the good feeling that has existed for many years between the two nations, and which has recently shown such marked development.

The Helenenhof Imperial Hotel at Karlsbad, which it was arranged to open at Whitsuntide, is, as we have remarked, the joint outcome of British and Austrian co-operation. The idea of which it is the embodiment owed its inception to the genius of a well-known banker, Herr Alfred Schwalb, of Karlsbad. Herr Schwalb is one of those quiet men who dream great dreams, and who have the rarer faculty of bringing them to fulfilment. He it was that conceived the scheme of this colossal undertaking. But in order to carry out his plans he required the help of a capitalist who had sufficient faith in the project to embark in it a large sum of money. Such a collaborator he discovered in Lord Westbury, a man also of large views and an enterprising spirit, who has proved the practical brain of the undertaking.

PERFECTLY PLACED: THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL, KARLSBAD, SET ON THE HELENENHOF PLATEAU, NINETY METRES ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SPRUDEL.

Lord Westbury, in financing the hotel, has spent a matter of more than £83,000 on the furniture alone, which has been obtained from the firm of Messrs. Portois and Fix in Vienna. The cost of construction has been estimated at close on £180,000, and the complete hotel as it is to-day represents a total expenditure of something like £584,000.

It was in 1905 that Lord Westbury acquired, through the agency and by the advice of Herr Schwalb, as a site for the hotel and some villas, an area of 55,000 square metres, occupying a superb position on the plateau of Helenenhof, some ninety metres above the level of the Sprudel, which is the centre of Karlsbad, and only about 200 yards distant from that spring and from the Alte Wiese, the principal street and promenade. In order to make a good approach, Lord Westbury has built an electric cable-way from the centre of the town to the Helenenhof, and also constructed another which will start from the Marienbader Strasse and connect the hotel with the promenades. The hotel itself, which has many storeys, has been under construction since last year, and its fine architecture and great dimensions form a most imposing addition to the buildings of the city.

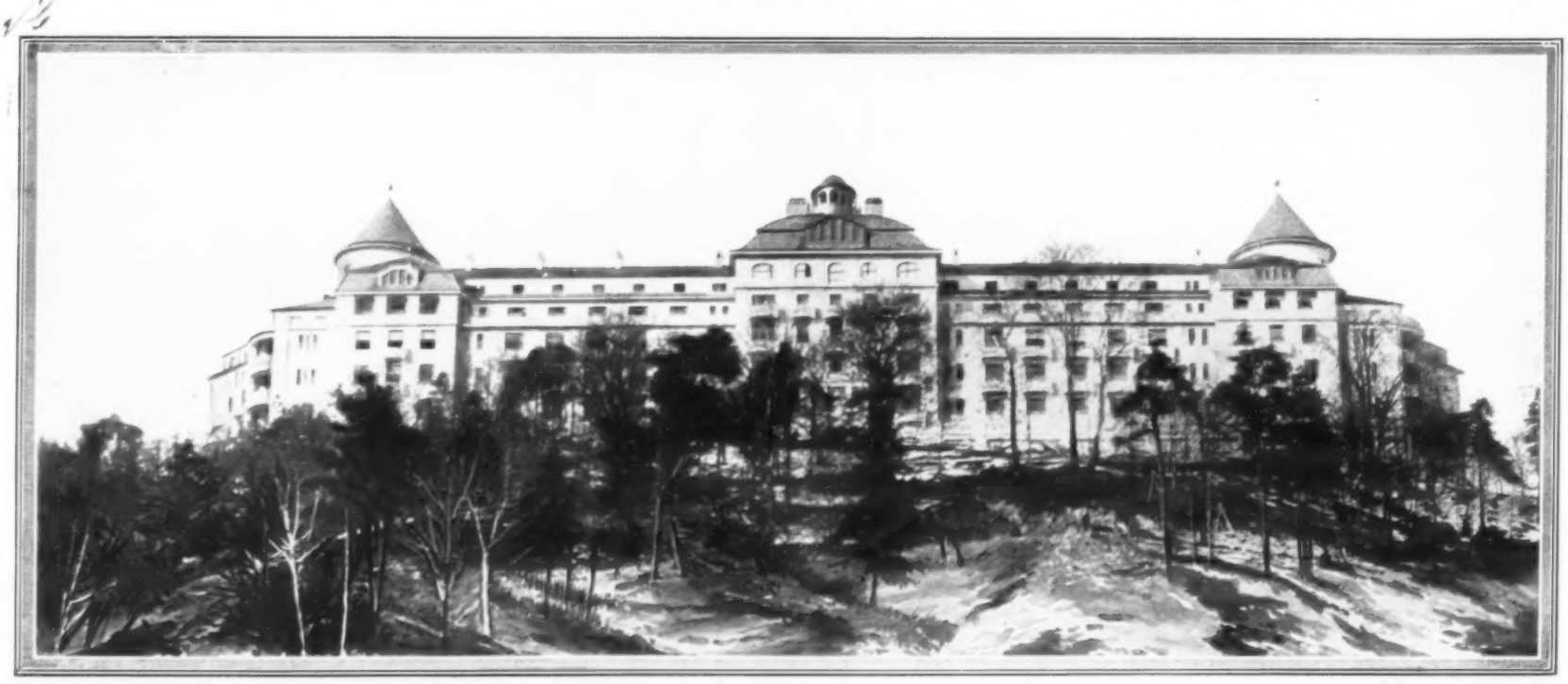
The view from the upper floors is magnificent, commanding, as it does, the whole of Karlsbad and its environs, and stretching far away to the Erzgebirge in the north and the charming valleys that lie to the south. The hotel contains about three hundred rooms and *salons*, with a hundred bath-rooms. All the accommodation is on the highest scale of modern comfort. The hotel is surrounded by gardens, grounds, and terraces occupying some 35,000 square metres, and thus possesses the charm of quietude combined with a central position. An excellent motoring road leads up to the entrance.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCING OF THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL AT KARLSBAD: LORD WESTBURY.

There is no doubt that the Helenenhof Imperial Hotel will become one of the most attractive places of sojourn on the Continent. A number of suites, it may be mentioned, are set aside for the exclusive use of Lord Lonsdale, who, as is well known, has frequently entertained imperial and royal guests at his seats in England. In conclusion, it may be said that the new hotel is not only a great addition to the charms of Karlsbad, but it will be of benefit to Austria by attracting thither wealthy visitors from all parts of the world.

G. S.



A GREAT ADDITION TO KARLSBAD: THE NEW HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL, AN EXCELLENT RESULT OF BRITISH AND AUSTRIAN CO-OPERATION.

OF THREE PERIODS: THE FINEST GOTHIC STRUCTURE IN AUSTRIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.L.

IN THE VERY HEART OF VIENNA: THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

St. Stephen's is described as the finest Gothic structure in Austria. The small Romanesque church on whose site it stands was consecrated in 1147, and burned down in 1193. The existing edifice is of three periods. Part of it was finished in 1230; other parts date from the days of Ottocar of Bohemia, and the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Since 1852 it has been restored thoroughly by L. Ernst, Fr. Schmidt, and Jul. Hermann. The roof is covered with glazed tiles. The greater part of the old stained glass was destroyed in the seventeenth century.

A ROYAL MEETING-PLACE: MARIENBAD OF THE HEALING WATERS.

FAMED AS A PLACE OF CURES AND A PLACE OF PLEASURE: MARIENBAD—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

WHEN it set up, for all to see, a bust of Dr. Nehr and a statue of Reitenberger, one time Abbot of Tepl, Marienbad paid just tribute to him who first introduced it to the world, and to one who did much to enhance its popularity and material prosperity, to give it the proud position of a meeting-place of kings. But it is to Nature that the greater homage is due. She it is who must be thanked for pine-clad hills of perennial beauty, for rich gardens, for the waters of health: render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's! Yet man, too, has earned his pæan of praise, for having the wisdom to know and to utilise bounty, to recognise that Nature unadorned is not necessarily adorned the most when cure-centres are concerned. Even "animated medicines," as the French have called the waters of such favoured spots, need appropriate "setting"; gifts do not suffer by fitting encasement.

COMMEMORATING THE MARIENBAD MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING EDWARD VII.: THE "SOUVENIR" STONE.

Thus it is that Marienbad has seen to it that its advantages lose nothing at the hands of those who care for it; on the contrary, has so contrived that they have received perfect allies, the many products of modernity which make for the well-being of the visitor. It has reaped its reward, and the harvest grows and grows. Nearly thirty thousand people come to it every year, from near and from far, and in the same period over a million bottles carry its beneficent waters abroad: this though it only became familiar to the comparatively few early in the nineteenth century, and, perhaps one may say, to the many, of this country, at all events, when King Edward VII. spent the first of his nine seasons there.

IN THE ORNATE NEW BATH: COLD AND WARM WATER BATHS.

The reason for its success is obvious: it deserves it. Its endowment is priceless. In a small area, it has curative waters whose elements vary exceedingly. Amongst others are those containing Glauber's Salts; those with carbonate of iron; those of the earthy alkaline Rudolfs-Quelle; and those with a relatively larger amount of bicarbonate of sodium: all these different springs more or less rich in carbonic-acid gas. Then there are the mud rich in iron and sulphur, which is so excellent for baths; and the natural carbonic-acid baths; vapour, steel, hot air, gas, and electric baths; general hydropathic treatment, and Radium Emanatorium. As to the bath-houses, they cannot be bettered: the New Bath, for instance, is palatial; a splendid example of Italian Renaissance architecture.

A PALACE OF HEALTH: THE NEW BATH, IN THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE MANNER.

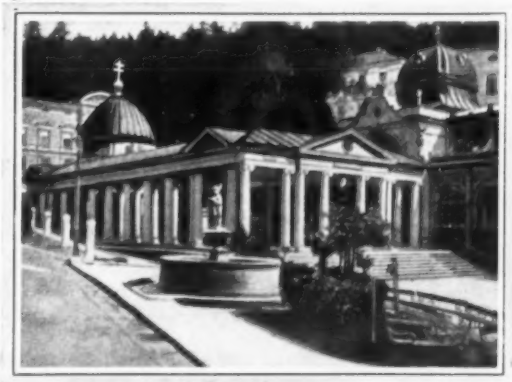
From all this, it must not be thought that Marienbad is devoted to the care of invalids alone: far from it. Those who seek a cure are catered for thoroughly, scientifically, admirably; but there is another side to the life of the place, and one which must not be ignored for a moment. It is a pleasure-resort of the first rank. Delightful walks abound, through very extensive pine woods; the climate is excellent; the air is full of ozone; the arrangements for guests are capital, in hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, apartments, villas and houses alike; everything is calculated to endorse Goethe's testimonial—"Splendid lodgings; kindly host; good society. Everything combined to make my short stay in Marienbad cheerful and happy, one which imbued my body and mind with new life."

WHERE THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA STAYED WHEN VISITING KING EDWARD VII. AT MARIENBAD ON AUGUST 18, 1904: VILLA LUGINSLAND.

Mention must be made also of such undoubted attractions as the three concerts given daily by that popular band, the "Kurcapelle"; performances at the theatre; the reading-rooms of the Kurhaus and of the Town Hall; social diversions of all kinds; dances; facilities for fishing, shooting, lawn-tennis; a riding and cycle club; playgrounds for other games; and, that adjunct vital to all such centres nowadays—a golf course. It is difficult to know what more anyone could desire, particularly when a glance at Bradshaw reminds him that Marienbad is but twenty-five hours from London; eighteen from Paris; thirteen from Hamburg; six from Vienna, Berlin, Munich, or Dresden; and four from Prague—in so short a time may an earthly paradise be attained!

And it *is* an earthly paradise. No wonder that people with gout in their system, low-spirited through a torpid liver, will look joyful and happy after a short stay in a place where all the reactions of the treatment are mitigated by wonderful mountain air and delightful surroundings. Apart from social pleasures are those which come from communion with Nature. These the Municipal Council's book does not emphasise sufficiently. They are of the greatest importance. Treatment in fascinating surroundings does not seem like doctoring; it is a comfort, not a penalty, and as such is very much more likely to be efficacious than that which is gloomily portentous. Moreover, as we have suggested before, by no means all who go to Marienbad do so in the capacity of invalids. The town is not one made sad to look upon by suffering humanity, not, as it were, an open-air hospital. As a beautiful place of recreation and cure is it sought; and such it is found, from the first of May until the last day of September. Is it necessary for any further testimony to its manifold attractions to be given? Surely not, unless one adds that there are various points of interest in the country round about it—notably Schloss Königswart, the property of the Metternichs, with its museum; the Josefihütte; the Stift Tepl; the Podhorn; the Château of Glatzen; Plan, with its park; Eger, and many other places.

FAMED FOR WATERS STRONGLY SATURATED WITH CARBONIC ACID: THE RUDOLFS-QUELLE OF MARIENBAD THE GOUT-WATER PAR EXCELLENCE.

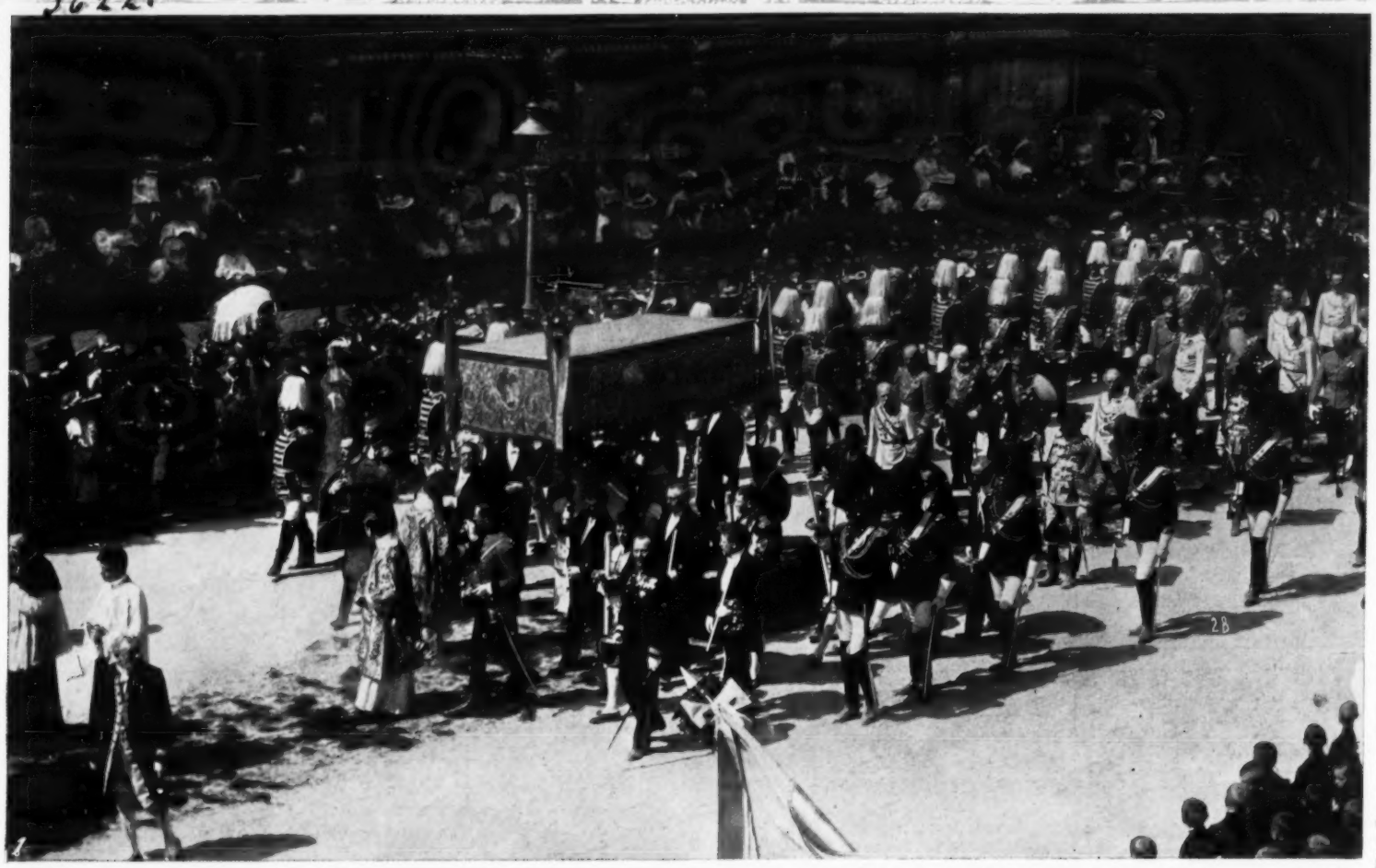


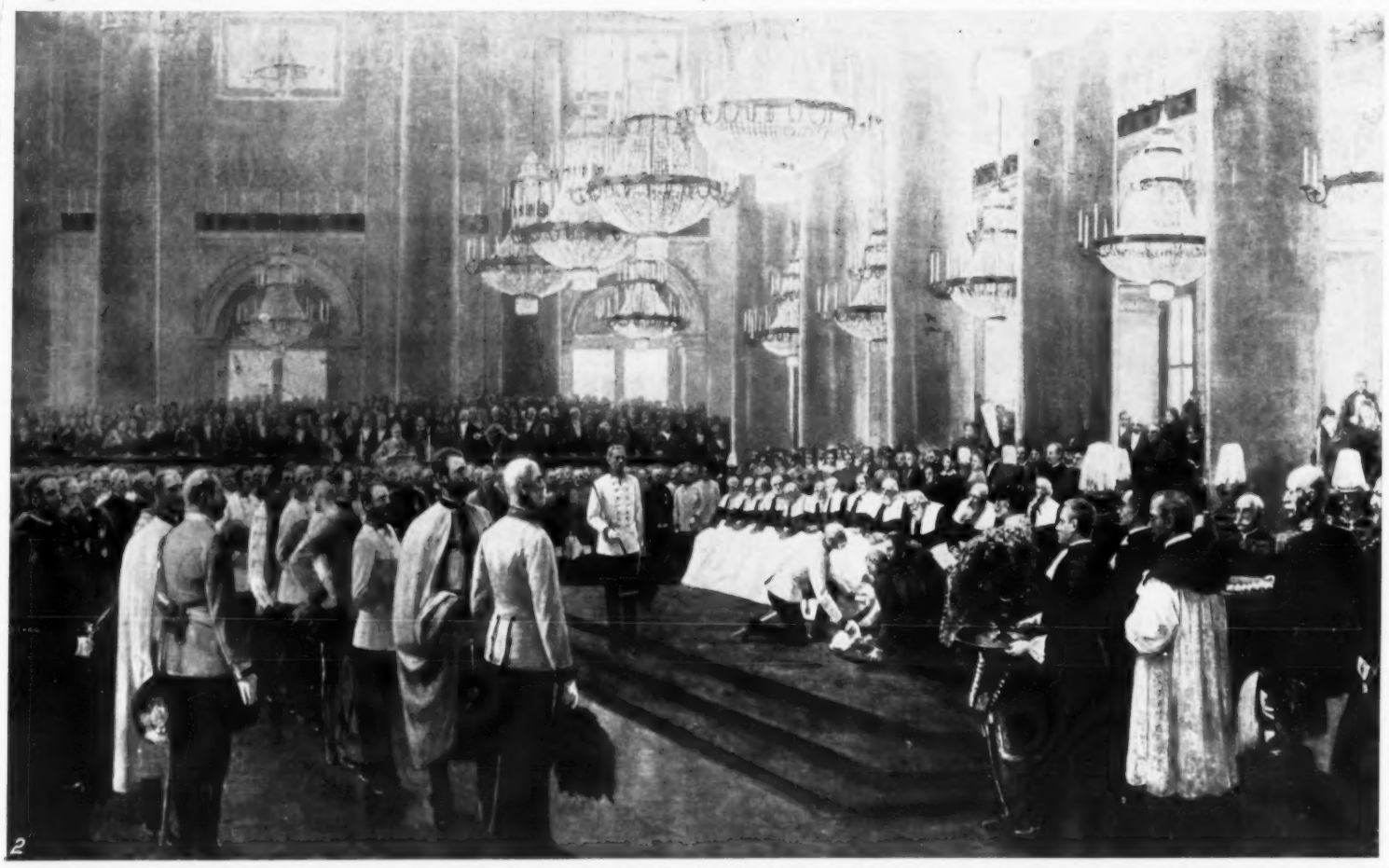
A SOCIAL CENTRE AND A CURE CENTRE IN ONE: THE KREUZBRUNNEN.

Border sent to Mr Crozier 2-12-12. N.P.

THE CHURCH AND THE RULER: RELIGION AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LECHNER AND CZIHAK.





1. FOLLOWING THE HOST: HIS IMPERIAL AND APOSTOLIC MAJESTY THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WALKING IN PROCESSION IN THE GRABEN, VIENNA, ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY.

Religion, of course, plays its great part in the life of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph. In the first photograph he is seen walking behind the canopy held over the Host. The second illustration depicts a Maundy Thursday custom. On that day his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty performs an act of humility by washing the feet of twelve poor and aged men from one of the charitable institutions of Vienna, kneeling to perform the task. All the High Officers of State are in attendance on this occasion.

2. MAUNDY THURSDAY HUMILITY: THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WASHING THE FEET OF TWELVE POOR MEN IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE HOFBURG.

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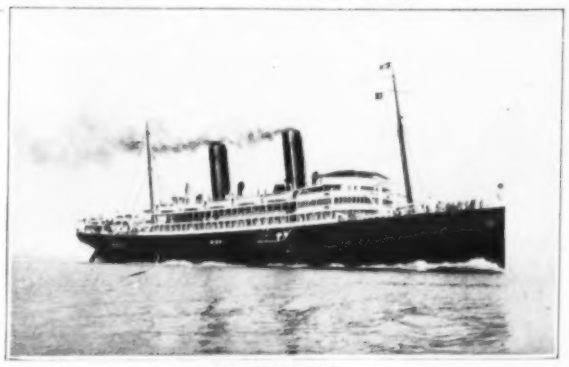

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From Trieste every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m., *via* Pola, Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Spalato, Lesina, Curzola, Gravosa, for Ragusa (Hotel Imperial), and Castelnuovo.

Trieste - Venice and vice-versa, daily service during the Summer Season.

Duration of passage: Night Service, 6 hours; Day Service, 4 hours.